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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY North Korea**REPORT****SUBJECT** City Plan of Kimch'aek-si,
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

Information on installations in the reconstructed city of Kimch'aek, keyed to an accompanying sketch [redacted] The report covers the history, use and date of restoration of installations in the area concerned as well as their physical appearance.

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21

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*Attachment*I. Sketch of Kimch^uae-si

50X1-HUM

1. Songjin Steel Mill: Destroyed to smithereen by bombing during the Korean War. [redacted] most of the plant was restored to former conditions, but some portions were still in ruins. The buildings were one-story structures of ferro-concrete with zinc roofs, 80 meters long, 20 meters wide and 17 meters high. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

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2. Workshop Store in the Steel Mill: Two-story structure of cement-brick, formerly built by the Japanese prior to Liberation, severely destroyed by bombing during the Korean War. Following the Armistice of 1953, its central portions were reconstructed to be used as a workshop store of the steel plant; 40 meters long, 8 meters wide and 10 meters high, with black tile roof.
3. Motion Picture Hall in the Steel Mill: Formerly built as a motion picture theater prior to the Liberation, and was destroyed by bombing during the Korean War. It was reconstructed in the autumn of 1956 in a two-story structure of cement concrete, with black tile roof, 40 meters long, 18 meters wide and 12 meters high.
4. Residence of the Steel Mill: Formerly built for the same purpose prior to the Liberation. It was destroyed by bombing during the Korean War, and was reconstructed following the Armistice of 1953. Though the number of buildings was unknown, each building was an one-story structure of red brick with zinc or black tile roof, 20 meters long, 5 meters wide and 6 meters high.
5. High grade professional school, attached to the Steel Mill: Established in 1954 for the training of junior engineers of the steel mill. In the beginning, it was called the Metal Professional School, and its recitation rooms occupied one-third of the residences, but in July 1957, it was promoted to the status of a high grade professional school, and graduates of senior middle schools were eligible to take entrance examinations. During the period of schooling, the students received on-the-spot training at the steel mill, and the graduates were given qualifications of junior engineers and were assigned to the same mill in principle. But those graduates who passed a special national examination of senior engineers were given qualifications of senior engineers and were assigned to the mill immediately. The school had about 400 students who received training of three years. The size and structure of the building were the same as those of the steel mill residences, mentioned above.
6. Ssangp'o Internal Affairs Sub-Station: One-story wooden structure, with mud walls coated with cement and black tile roof, newly built following the Armistice of 1953; 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 5 meters high.

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7. An office building of unknown use; newly built in March - April 1957; One story of block cement structure, with cement walls painted yellow, 25 meters long, 7 meters wide, and 6 meters high, and black tile roof.
8. Laborers' Apartment House in the Steel Mill: Four square buildings, newly built in the spring of 1956; each two-story foreign type structure of cement concrete, with light gray painted walls and black tile roof, 25 meters long, 8 meters wide and 9 meters high.
9. Ssangp'o Market: Formerly a public market prior to Liberation, and in the autumn of 1956 one building of the consumers' cooperative store was newly built in it; One story red brick structure, 15 meters long, 6 meters wide and 5 meters high; the existing old board buildings were temporary stores.
10. Ssangp'o Public Restaurant: It was under national management, built on an unknown date; One story wooden structure with cement walls and zinc roof, 12 meters long, 5 meters wide and 5 meters high.
11. Flour Mill in the Life Facilities Cooperative, Kimch'aek-si: Milling corn, wheat and other grains produced in several agricultural cooperatives in Kimch'aek-si. It was an old dilapidated wooden structure, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 6 meters high.
12. Hospital, attached to the Steel Mill: Originally built as a hospital prior to Liberation, and became a hospital, specially attached to the steel mill under national management following the Liberation. It was partially destroyed by bombing during the Korean War, and was gradually reconstructed after the Armistice of 1953; There were three buildings of two-story red brick structure, each 9 meters high, the main building of L-shape being 40 meters long, 8 meters wide; Of the two annexes, the larger one was 20 meters long, 5 meters wide, and the smaller one was 15 meters long and 5 meters wide:
13. Residences of the Steel Mill: These were also parts of the residences of the steel mill, mentioned in the above, and were built prior to the Liberation. They were completely destroyed by bombing during the Korean War, and the existing buildings were newly built over the ruins following the Armistice of 1953; The cement block structures had gray painted walls and black tile roof, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 5 meters high.
14. 5th Middle School, Kimch'aek-si: From hearsay, it was a primary school during the Japanese occupation, and it was promoted to the status of a middle school in 1948. It was an one story wooden structure, with board walls painted black, 40 meters long, 7 meters wide and 6 meters high, staffed with 300 students.
15. Recreation Station in the Steel Mill: Four buildings of cement block structure, cement coated, built during the Japanese occupation. From left

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of the sketch, the U-shaped building was overtopped with a cylindrical tower of a round dome, 40 meters long, 8 meters wide and 15 meters high; the L-shaped building was a two story structure, 30 meters long, 8 meters wide and 9 meters high; the I-shaped building was an one story structure, 20 meters long, 7 meters wide and 7 meters high; the next was also an I-shaped building of one story structure, 15 meters long, 7 meters wide and 5 meters high.

All male and female employees, recommended as model workers, spent their vacations at this recreation station, which was equipped with various amusement as well as health and medical facilities.

16. Feeding Station of the Provincial Ox & Horse Transportation Station: Four buildings accommodating unknown number of oxen and horses, with an attached warehouse of various kinds of feeds.
17. Office of the Provincial Ox & Horse Cart Business Station: Originally built during the Japanese occupation, completely destroyed during the Korean War, and newly built with red brick over the ruins in the spring of 1956; One story structure with black tile roof, 15 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high.
18. 2nd Middle School, Kimch'aek-si: It was called the 1st Middle School up to July 1957, but in September of same year when the course of study at the primary and middle schools were changed to seven years' period its name was changed to the 2nd Middle School and it accommodated about 300 students up to date. It was a two story red brick structure with gray tile roof, 120 meters long, 20 meters wide and 12 meters high, built during the Japanese occupation. The building was partly destroyed by bombing during the Korean War, but it was completely restored to normal condition in the spring of 1956.
19. Sinp'yong-dong Office, Kimch'aek-si: Originally a civilian residence, perhaps formerly owned by a family who escaped to SK, and it was used as the office of the Tong Office with reconstructions of the interior since 1955. It was an one story wooden structure with zinc roof, 7 meters long, 4 meters wide and 4 meters high.
20. 3rd Middle School, Kimch'aek-si: It was originally used as a primary school until after the Liberation, but it was completely destroyed by bombing during the Korean War. In 1955, an one story wooden building was erected over the ruins and was used by the same primary school in continuation until September 1957 when the period of training courses of NK schools was changed and it was called the 3rd Middle School. The new building was a temporary structure, 60 meters long, 6 meters wide and 3 meters high, accommodating about 400 students who received training by two or three shifts.

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21. Hyanggyo (Confucian School): Originally built during the old Yi Dynasty by redecoration of a Buddhist temple with colorful designs on walls, pillars and rafts, and pictures of flying dragons painted on them. It was partly destroyed by bombing during the Korean War, but was restored to original condition in 1956. There were two buildings, the large one being 15 meters long, 6 meters wide and 6 meters high, and the small one 10 meters long, 4 meters wide and 6 meters high; Aged men in Kimch'aek-si and environs held meetings and worshipped Confucius and Mencius in this building.
22. Branch of the 3rd Middle School, Kimch'aek-si: It was used as a middle school since the Japanese occupation through the Korean War when the building was destroyed by bombing, and up to date only a portion of the building which escaped destruction was used as a branch of the 3rd Middle School. [redacted] it was an one story red brick structure with red tile roof, 10 meters long, 6 meters wide and 6 meters high. 50X1-HUM
23. Residence of the City People's Committee: Unknown number of buildings newly built during the period of 1956 - 1957; One story wooden structure with gray cement tile roofs, each 7 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high.
24. Chinese Primary School: Opened since the Liberation solely for the education of Chinese children resident in Kimch'aek-si, staffed with three Chinese teachers and 40 students who received training by two shifts for a period of six years. It was completely destroyed by bombing during the Korean War, and was newly built over the ruins in early 1956; One story wooden structure with zinc roof, 40 meters long, 8 meters wide and 5 meters high.
25. Kimch'aek-si Stadium (on plan): In accordance with the new city plan, the Kimch'aek-si Stadium now being located near the Kimch'aek Harbor will be moved to this site. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
26. Kimch'aek-si Isolated Hospital: It was used by the Kimch'aek-si People's Committee as its office during the Korean War, and it became the Kimch'aek-si Isolated Hospital in late December 1954. There were six buildings of equal size, each being 20 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, giving accommodations to patients of cerebral meningitis, cholera, and other infectious diseases. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
27. Siren of the Transformer Station, Kimch'aek-si: It was built prior to the Korean War. On the top of the wooden tower, 10 meters high, was installed three trumpet-shaped loud speakers which gave alarm sirens of air-raids during the Korean War, and now telling time to the citizens at 0700 hours, noon, and 2300 hours by blowing sound for one minute each.
28. Office of the Yonho Agricultural Cooperative, Kimch'aek-si: One story Korean

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type wooden structure, 20 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 5 meters high, newly built in August 1957. There were about 150 members, male and female, in the cooperative, enjoying higher standard of living as compared with those in the rural communities. as they produced side job goods and sold them on the market in the city. 50X1-HUM

29. Office of the Meadow, Kimch'aek-kun: One story wooden structure, 15 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, newly built in the autumn of 1956, making allocations of various live-stock for breeding to each District (Ri) agricultural cooperative in Kimch'aek-kun and giving guidance of breeding in accordance with the live-stock breeding plan of the Kimch'aek-kun People's Committee.
30. Iron Work Cooperative, Kimch'aek-si: Four buildings, large and small, newly built following the Armistice of 1953, producing hoes, spades, shovels, axes, saws, files, and nails by manual processes. According to sketch, the one in the upper center was an one story wooden structure with black tile roof, 25 meters long, 7 meters wide and 4 meters high; the one in the lower center an one story wooden structure with zinc roof, 30 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high; the one on the right 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high; the one on the left 15 meters long, 4 meters wide and 3 meters high, both one story wooden structure with zinc roof. All the four buildings were constructed with mud walls, coated with white lime, staffed by about 40 employees.
31. Transformer Station of the Electric Distribution Department, Kimch'aek-si: One story ferro cement concrete structure, build prior to the Liberation; mostly destroyed by bombing during the Korean War, and as of early 1956, a temporary one story wooden structure plant was built over the ruins to run the transformer station. There were two buildings, the large one on the right in the sketch was 15 meters long, 8 meters wide and 7 meters high, and the small one on the left in the sketch 6 meters long, 4 meters wide and 3 meters high.
32. Feeding Station of the Facilities Station, Kimch'aek-si: Feeding 15 draft of ox carts, owned by the above facilities station; three buildings of one story wooden structure, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 3 meters high, newly built following the Armistice of 1953.
33. Kimch'aek Senior Middle School: It was five year grade middle school prior to the Liberation, and in 1957, it was promoted to a senior middle school; partly destroyed by bombing during the Korean War, and was completely restored until September 1957. Being a two story ferro concrete building, 50 meters long, 8 meters wide, and 10 meters high, it accommodated about 500 students.
34. Residences of the Local Industrial Factory: One story red brick structure with red tile roof, newly built in the autumn of 1956. There were unknown number of residences, each 12 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 4 meters high.

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35. Residences of the Kimch'aek-si People's Committee: Unknown number of buildings in one story red brick structure, each 10 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 4 meters high, newly built following the Armistice of 1953.
36. Residences of the Fire-Proof Materials Factory: Unknown number of cement walls coated with white lime, with red tile roof, each 12 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 4 meters high, under construction as of August 1957.
37. Democratic Party Committee, Kimch'aek-si: One story wooden structure of mud walls coated with white lime, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 3 meters high, newly built in September 1956.
38. Kimch'aek-si Court of Justice: One story wooden structure with zinc roof, 15 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high, newly built following the Armistice of 1953.
39. Military Mobilization Department & Statistics Department, Kimch'aek-si: One story wooden structure with lime coated walls, 25 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 4 meters high; One L-shaped building, the western portion being used by the Statistics Department, and the southern portion by the Military Mobilization Department; The original building was constructed under the Japanese regime and was partly destroyed by bombing during the Korean War, but reconstruction over the ruins was made following the Armistice of 1953. Up to July 1956 it was used as the Kimch'aek-si Party Committee, KLP, prior to its present occupation by the above two departments since August 1956.
40. Cotton Beating Station: Two story wooden structure with cement walls, 7 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 7 meters high, owned by private civilians since the Liberation.
41. Yonho-dong Public Bathhouse: One story wooden structure with zinc roof, 20 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 6 meters high, built on an unknown date.
42. Art Museum, Convenience Cooperative: One story wooden structure with mud walls coated with white lime, 10 meters long, 4 meters wide, and 3 meters high, newly built following the Armistice of 1953 and was used as the Kimch'aek-si Statistics Department until April 1957 prior to its occupation by the Arts Museum, mentioned above, since May of the same year.
43. Office of the Yonho-dong: One story wooden structure with mud walls coated with white lime, 17 meters long, 4 meters wide and 3 meters high, newly built in 1954.
44. Kimch'aek-si Committee of the Democratic Fatherland Unification Front: Two story wooden structure of cement walls, 15 meters long, 5 meters wide and 7 meters high, formerly a civilian residence prior to the Liberation.

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45. Barber Shop of the Convenience Cooperative: One story wooden structure of mud walls coated with cement, 8 meters long, 6 meters wide and 3 meters high, formerly a civilian barber shop of a private citizen prior to the Liberation.
46. Yonho-dong Market: A score of temporary board stalls in a market place, 80 meters long and 40 meters wide, newly built following the Armistice.
47. Women's League Committee, Kimch'aek-si: One story wooden structure with zinc roof, 7 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 4 meters high, built following the Armistice of 1953.
48. People's Hospital, Kimch'aek-si: Formerly a three story cement concrete structure known as the Hamgyong-bukto Provincial Hospital prior to the Liberation, severely destroyed by bombing during the Korean War, and up to date only a portion that escaped destruction together with two or three civilian residences in the neighborhood were used as the hospital. The three buildings may be explained as follows: According to the sketch, the upper one was an one story wooden structure with zinc roof, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high; the one at the center an one story red brick structure with zinc roof, 25 meters long, 6 meters wide and 5 meters high; and the lower one an one story wooden structure with cement walls and tile roof, 15 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high.
49. Kimch'aek-si People's Committee: One story red brick structure, newly built following the Armistice of 1953. It was U-shaped building, 4 meters in height, 35 meters in length at the base, 10 meters long in each wing and 5 meters in width. The entrance was in the lower center at the base. There was a solitary two story tower, 3 meters high, on the roof above the upper central part of the building.
50. National Hotel: One story wooden structure of cement walls. 10 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high, formerly owned by a civilian resident, who probably escaped to SK, and was used as a national hotel since the Korean War.
51. Kimch'aek Youth Store & Workshop Ration Food Distributing Station: Formerly a private store prior to the Liberation; It consisted of that store of two story wooden structure with cement walls as the base and an one story wooden structure with zinc roof on its right as a wing. The base was 10 meters long, 7 meters wide and 8 meters high and the wing 5 meters long, 4 meters wide and 3 meters high; The base was used as the Youth Store and the wing as the distributing station. (Note: The Youth Store was a kind of the national store.)
52. Breakwater of the Fishing Boat Wharf: Built prior to the Liberation, and partly destroyed by bombardment during the Korean War, and is still unrepaired. The original breakwater was constructed with solid rock and cement, 80 meters long, 7 meters wide, and 3 meters high, but together with the wharf it was not used.

50X1-HUM

-7-

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53. Lighthouse: The 6 meter high lighthouse was also built during the Japanese occupation, but up to date it was not used.
54. Breakwater of the Fishing Boat Wharf: The breakwater was 400 meters long, 7 meters wide and 3 meters high, built during the Japanese occupation, and it was not damaged during the Korean War.
55. Fishing Boat Wharf: Cement concrete structure, 500 meters long, 2 meters high, formerly used as a mooring of fishing boats up to the Liberation, but for some unknown reasons its use was prohibited since the Korean War.
56. Construction Stadium, Kimch'aek-si: 300 meters long and 200 meters wide, temporarily laid out in August 1956 and was used up to date.
57. Common Working Station, Convenience Cooperative: A civilian residence of a two story wooden structure with cement walls and zinc roof, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 6 meters high, employed as the common working station of the convenience cooperative.
58. Laborers' Apartment, Fireproof Materials Factory: Three buildings of two story red brick structure in modern type, each 30 meters long, 6 meters wide and 8 meters high, newly built in October 1956.
59. Fine Arts Department, Convenience Cooperative: A two story wooden structure, with cement walls and zinc roof, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 7 meters high, formerly a private store, but since the Liberation, it was used by the above department, drawing portraits, posters, placards and signboards at the request of individual civilians, social organizations and Government agencies.
60. Residences, Kimch'aek-si People's Committee: 30 buildings of one story wooden structure with white lime coated walls, 10 meters long, 4 meters wide, and 4 meters high, built until December 1955.
61. Photo Studio, Convenience Cooperative: One story wooden structure with cement walls, 7 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, formerly a private photo studio which took membership in the Convenience Cooperative in 1954.
62. Office of Hanch'pn-dong, Kimch'aek-si: One story wooden structure, 15 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, built following the Armistice of 1953.
63. Kimch'aek-si Branch of the Central Bank: One story wooden structure with cement walls, 10 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high, formerly a private residence, requisitioned by the city authorities and reconstructed as a bank office.
64. Garrison Police Department, Kimch'aek-si Area: One story wooden structure, with black tile roof, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 4 meters high, built after the Armistice of 1953, controlling discipline of all military

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officers and men in the Kimch'aek-si area () Note: It is commonly called the headquarters of the patrolling unit.)

50X1-HUM

65. Kimch'aek-si Health & Quarantine Station: One story wooden structure, 10 meters long, 4 meters wide and 3 meters high, built following the Armistice of 1953, enforcing various preventive inoculations by visiting all villages in all seasons, distributing drugs to the villagers from time to time, and inspecting general cleaning in the city, including lice-infested quarters.
66. Hanch'on-dong Park, Kimch'aek-si: 50 meters long and 30 meters wide, with flowering trees, laid out following the Liberation; Slightly damaged during the Korean War, but completely restored in 1956 by installing a fountain, a parallel iron bar, a slide, and a model glider, and a dozen benches.
67. Kimch'aek-si Forestry Station: One story wooden structure with cement walls, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, formerly a private residence, reconstructed as a forestry station in August 1956.
68. Kimch'aek-si Internal Affairs Station: One story wooden structure, coated with white lime, 30 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high, newly built following the Armistice of 1953.
69. Kimch'aek-si Facilities Station: Two story cement block, coated with cement with black tile roof, 8 meters long, 6 meters wide and 8 meters high, built prior to the Liberation, repairing roads, disposing gold buckets in the residences with ox & horse carts, and controlling the former enemy property in the city.
70. Kimch'aek-si Commercial Management Station: One story red brick structure with black tile roof, 15 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, built following the Armistice of 1953, making a combined control over all consumers' cooperative stores, national stores, and various workshop stores, and giving uniform distributions of various commodities.
71. Kimch'aek-si Transportation Cooperative: One story wooden structure, 12 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 4 meters high, formerly a private residence, requisitioned as an enemy property following the Liberation, and up to date it made a combined control over all ox & horse carts in the city by a new cooperative organized between 1954 and 1955.
72. Kimch'aek-si Live-Stock Hospital: One story wooden structure with black tile roof, 25 meters long, 5 meters wide and 3 meters high, newly built following the Armistice of 1953.
73. Commercial Management Station Warehouse: A cement block structure, 15 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high, newly built following the Armistice of 1953, and was used as an electric bulb manufactory up to 1955, and reconstructed in early 1956 for the use of the same warehouse.

CONFIDENTIAL

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74. Soldiers' Store: Two story wooden structure, 10 meters long, 6 meters wide and 8 meters high, formerly a private store, now being used as a national store, selling soldiers' daily commodities, including epaulets, belts, cap-badges, stars of military officers, military shoes, raincoats, and pocket cases of military certificates; Except these articles, all other goods were sold to ordinary citizens.
75. Watch store of the Convenience Cooperative: One story wooden structure, 10 meters long, 6 meters wide and 8 meters high, formerly a private watch store, adhered to the convenience cooperative in 1954.
76. Kimch'aek-si Motion Picture Theater: One story red brick structure, 35 meters long, 15 meters wide and 8 meters high, built following the Armistice of 1953 as a temporary motion picture theater.
77. National Agricultural Products Store: One story wooden structure, 20 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high, newly built in June 1956, selling vegetables, grains, and simple farm implements by purchasing from the provincial purchasing station.
78. National Foods Store: One story wooden structure, 12 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, newly built following the Armistice of 1953, selling all kinds of food stuffs at the same prices as in the consumers' cooperative store.
79. Tailor Shop of the Convenience Cooperative: Two story wooden structure with cement walls, 8 meters long, 6 meters wide and 7 meters high, formerly a private tailor shop.
80. Myong-il Photo Studio: One story wooden structure, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, run by a private citizen as of July 1957.
81. Barber Shop of the Convenience Cooperative: Two story wooden structure with cement walls, 10 meters long, 6 meters wide and 8 meters high, run by a private citizen since the Liberation.
82. National Dispensary: One story wooden structure, 8 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, formerly a private drug-store, requisitioned for national management following the Armistice of 1953.
83. National Book-Store: One story wooden structure, 10 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 4 meters high, formerly a civilian residence prior to the Liberation.
84. National Dining Hall: Two story cement-brick structure, 10 meters long, 10 meters wide and 8 meters high, built as a civilian building before the Liberation, now under national management, selling various kinds of food.

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85. Yonho-dong Internal Affairs Sub-Station & Fire Engine Station: An L-shaped cement-block structure, built during the Japanese occupation as a police sub-station and a fire-fighting brigade, now being used for the same purpose; The fire engine station was a two story building on one side, 10 meters long, 6 meters wide and 8 meters high, and the internal affairs sub-station was an one story building on another side, 7 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 4 meters high.
86. Kimch'aek-si Convenience Cooperative Management Committee: Two story wooden structure, 10 meters long, 6 meters wide and 8 meters high, built prior to the Liberation, making a combined control over all private tailor shop, barber shop, photo studio, small flour mills, and art department (drawing portraits on signboards) which were comprised into the membership of the cooperative in September 1957.
87. Municipal Library: Two story wooden structure, 10 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 8 meters high, formerly a private store and is now being used as a library, open to public for free inspection and offering books on lend-lease basis.
88. National Suwon-dong Store: Two story wooden structure, 12 meters long, 7 meters wide and 10 meters high, built prior to the Liberation and was used as a consumers' cooperative store up to March 1957, when it was changed to a national store.
89. Chinese Cooperative Flour Mill, Kimch'aek-si: One story wooden structure, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, built prior to the Liberation, as a mill attached to the Chinese Agricultural Cooperative in the Kimch'aek-si and environs.
90. Flour Mill of the Kimch'aek-si Blindmen's League: One story wooden structure with zinc roof, 10 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high, built prior to the Liberation; Slightly damaged by bombing during the Korean War, and not repaired up to date; It was run by the above league of 20 blindmen in membership, organized in the city.
91. Private Barber Shop: One story wooden structure, 8 meters long, 4 meters wide and 3 meters high, built immediately following the Armistice of 1953; As of September 1957, it refused to join the Convenience Cooperative contrary to all other barber shops which took its membership.
92. Flour Mill of the Convenience Cooperative: One story wooden structure, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 5 meters high, built before the Liberation, and remained as a private residence up to the Korean War, and was used as a flour mill since the Armistice of 1953.
93. Kimch'aek-si 6th Middle School: Seven buildings of one story wooden structure, each 25 meters long, 5 meters wide and 3 meters high, built before the Liberation as a primary school, and rebuilt over the ruins of its destruction by

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bombing during the early period of the Korean War, as temporary schoolhouses; It was called the 3rd Public School up to the end of July 1957, and was promoted as the 6th Middle School in September in that same year, accommodating approximately 600 students.

94. Brick Factory: As indicated in the sketch, there were three buildings in the factory, the upper one being 15 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high; the one in the center 30 meters long, 8 meters wide and 8 meters high, and the lower one 10 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high, built before the Liberation as a brick factory, and was greatly expanded over all facilities; The brick produced here was shipped to the fireproof materials factory and to various construction sites in large quantities.
95. Tile Factory: One L-shaped building of wooden structure with black tile roof, 50 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high, built before the Korean War as a tile factory; slightly damaged by bombing during the early part of the same war, and was completely restored following the Armistice of 1953; Up to date, cement tiles of various colors were produced here for the use in the city reconstruction works.
96. Residences of the Brick Factory: Ten buildings of one story red brick structure in modern type, each being 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 3 meters high, built following the Armistice of 1953.
97. Office of the Suwon-dong: One story red brick structure, 10 meters long, 6 meters wide and 3 meters high, built following the Armistice of 1953.
98. Kimch'aek-si 7th Middle School: The original buildings were built before the Liberation and was used as a public school until the outbreak of the Korean War and was completely destroyed by bombing during the early part of the same war, but up to the end of 1955, it was reconstructed over the ruins in two buildings, i.e., the two story building on the left of the sketch was 35 meters long, 8 meters wide and 10 meters high, and the one story building on the right of the sketch 20 meters long, 8 meters wide and 6 meters high. It was called as the 2nd Middle School up to July 1957, but in September of the same year it was changed to the 7th Middle School with approximately 450 students attending.
99. Suwon-dong Agricultural Cooperative: One story wooden structure, 15 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, newly built in the autumn of 1956.
100. Marble Factory: Three buildings of red brick, stone and wooden structures, constructed with full equipment in the autumn of 1956. On the sketch, the one on the upper left was an one story brick structure, 35 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 7 meters high; the two on the lower left were both one story stone structure, 10 meters long, 6 meters wide and 5 meters high; and the one on the upper right was an one story wooden structure, 15 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high; In the factory, works were done on the

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quarried marbles into various types of finished goods, which were shipped to P'yongyang and to the construction sites in Kimch'aek-si. [REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

101. Songjin Fireproof Materials Factory: Explanations on this factory will be given on a separate report later.
102. Residences of the Fireproof Materials Factory: Approximately 70 buildings of one story red brick structure, each 12 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 4 meters high, newly built up to 1955 following the Armistice.
103. Clinic of the Fireproof Materials Factory: One story red brick structure, 15 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high, newly built in 1956.
104. Kimch'aek-si Construction Bank: One story wooden structure, 8 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, formerly a civilian Japanese residence, requisitioned with the Liberation, and now being used as the bank, having first reconstructed its interior after the Armistice of 1953.
105. Workshop Store of the Songjin Fireproof Materials Factory: Two story wooden structure, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 6 meters high, formerly a private store, partly destroyed by bombing during the Korean War, but was restored and run as the same workshop store.
106. Bathroom & Barbershop of the Songjin Fireproof Materials Factory: One story red brick structure, 10 meters long, 7 meters wide and 5 meters high, newly built during the summer, 1956 to provide both facilities in one building.
107. Flour Mill, Convenience Cooperative: One story wooden structure, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, formerly owned by a civilian miller.
108. Kimch'aek-si Local Industrial Factory: The explanations on this factory will be given on a separate report later.
109. Clubhouse, Fireproof Materials Factory: One story red brick structure, 35 meters long, 25 meters wide and 10 meters high, newly built in May 1956, showing motion pictures as well as the stage performances of the provincial and national artist troupes, the various circle productions of the laborers. There were 400 wooden chairs in the club hall and dining hall in the basement.
110. Open-air Dancing Hall of the Fireproof Materials Factory Club: A circular establishment of 50 meters in diameter of cement and stone structure, provided with a jet of water in the center and a dozen illumination lamps, 2.5 meters high, all around the circle, newly built in late September 1956, teaching mass dances to the employees of the factory, who also enjoyed all kinds of dances here after the close of the factory each day. The dancing hall was open to the public between the hours of 2000-2100.

CONFIDENTIAL

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111. Laborers' Apartment, Fireproof Materials Factory: Two story red brick structure, 40 meters long, 7 meters wide and 10 meters high, newly built in July 1956 to give accommodations to the single laborers in the factory. [redacted] the apartment had modern equipment, rather inconvenient for the use of the native laborers. 50X1-HUM
50X1-HUM
112. Residences of the Fireproof Materials Factory: Approximately 70 buildings of the same size and type as those of No. 102 in the above, and these buildings were completed until September 1957.
113. Kimch'aek-si Waterworks Station: One story wooden structure with white lime coated walls, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, newly built in April 1956, laying out new water pipes and collecting water rates.
114. Temple: A Buddhistic temple of old Korean type, with decorated walls of Buddhist paintings, probably built prior to 1910. Up to date there lived in the temple a nun and her family, who received food rations from the city, and gave explanations of the history of the temple to the visitors as the guardian of the temple.
115. National Saw Mill: One story wooden structure, 10 meters long, 7 meters wide and 5 meters high, built some time following the Armistice of 1953 as the unique saw mill in Kimch'aek-si; [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted]
116. Purchasing Station: One story wooden structure, with tile roof, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 3 meters high, newly built immediately following the Armistice of 1953.
117. Kimch'aek-si Communications Department & Radio Broadcasting Station: There were five buildings of one story red brick structure, newly built following the Armistice of 1953. As it was indicated on the sketch, the two larger ones were 20 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high each, and the three smaller ones 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high each. It was learned that the offices of the Communications Department were housed in the two larger buildings and the installations of the radio broadcast in the three smaller buildings. The radio broadcasting station installed NK speakers at the request of the listeners ([redacted] Note: 50X1-HUM means the tubeless radio of electric control without the equipment of the electric wave regulator or the cycle and vacuum tubes, making it impossible to listen to any broadcasts unless relayed by this radio broadcasting station) and collected radio listening rates. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
[redacted]

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CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

118. Marble Processing Cooperative: Three buildings of one story wooden structure, newly built in August 1956; As it is shown on the sketch, the two buildings on the right and left wings were 15 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high each, and the one in the center 20 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high.
119. Office of the Kimch'aek Railroad Locomotive Section: One story wooden structure, 30 meters long, 15 meters wide and 8 meters high, newly built following the Armistice of 1953, over the ruins of the old building, completely destroyed by bombing during the Korean War.
120. Kimch'aek Railroad Station: A wooden building with white lime coated walls and cement tile roof, 30 meters long, 10 meters wide and 7 meters high, newly built following the Armistice of 1953, over the ruins of the old red brick structure, destroyed by bombing during the Korean War.
121. Haedong Hotel: A private hotel, 15 meters long, 5 meters wide and 3 meters high, newly built following the Liberation, slightly damaged during the Korean War, and completely repaired after the Armistice of 1953; until
122. Apartment of the Fireproof Materials Factory: Two buildings of two story red brick structure, each 30 meters long, 6 meters wide and 8 meters high, newly built in October 1956.
123. Railroad National Store & Food Distributing Station: A building, 15 meters long, 6 meters wide and 5 meters high, originally constructed before the Liberation, partly damaged during the Korean War, and restored following the Armistice of 1953, selling goods to the railway employees only.
124. Kimch'aek-si Electricity Distributing Department: Two story cement block structure with white limecoated walls, 20 meters long, 6 meters wide and 8 meters high, newly built in October 1956; Even though
125. Ch'onghak-tong Internal Affairs Sub-Station: One story cement block structure, 10 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high, newly built in October 1956.
126. National Public Restaurant in front of the Railroad Station: One story wooden structure, 10 meters long, 6 meters wide and 3 meters high, newly built following the Armistice of 1953.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

127. National Store in front of the Railroad Station: One story wooden structure, with white limecoated walls, 10 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high, newly built sometime following the Armistice of 1953, selling dry goods and daily necessities as in the consumers' cooperative stores.
128. Kimch'aek-si City Party Committee & Democratic Youths Committee, KLP: Four story cement block structure, 20 meters long, 10 meters wide and 12 meters high, in an L-shaped building, originally built prior to the Liberation, and was used as a national department store up to the Korean War, during which it was partly destroyed, and was completely restored in July 1956; One side was occupied by the city Party and the other by the democratic youths.
129. Kimch'aek-si Food Administration Department & Grain Dump: An open space, 250 meters long, and 150 meters wide, surrounded by a two meter high barbed wire entanglement, laid out immediately following the Armistice of 1953, keeping piles of paddy rice and other grains in bags, covered with straw mats in all seasons, under watch of a civilian guard, armed to the teeth, patrolling the place day and night. On one side of the dump was an office of one story red brick structure, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 3 meters high.
130. Rice Polishing Mill, Kimch'aek-si Food Administration Department: One story wooden structure with zinc roof, 30 meters long, 7 meters wide and 6 meters high, newly built following the Armistice of 1953, polishing rice and milling wheat, piled up in the grain dump, mentioned above 50X1-HUM
131. Breakwater of the Ship Factory Quaywall: Rock and cement construction, 250 meters long, 7 meters wide and 2 meters high above water, built prior to the Liberation, no damage suffered during the Korean War.
132. Ship Factory: There were two buildings of one story wooden structure, 40 meters long, 20 meters wide and 8 meters high in the larger one, and 25 meters long, 15 meters wide and 5 meters high in the smaller one, rebuilt following the Armistice of 1953 over the ruins of the old buildings, destroyed during the Korean War. Full explanations on these buildings will be given in a separate report later.
133. Fishing Boat Quaywall: A rock and cement construction, 300 meters long, and 2 meters high above water, built before the Liberation. The quay was provided with a slip to launch boats that were constructed at the ship factory.
134. Lighthouse: Two lighthouses, constructed simultaneously with the breakwater. The one on the northern side was destroyed by bombardment during the Korean War, and the one on the southern side, 6 meters high, blinked with red and blue lights alternatively.
135. Kimch'aek-si Detached Office of the Hamgyong-bukto Fishing Management Bureau: One story wooden structure, 6 meters long, 4 meters wide and 3 meters high,

CONFIDENTIAL

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newly built immediately following the Armistice of 1953, managing the catch of "myongt'ae" (Alaska Pollack) by fishing boats flocked on the waters in Kimch'aek-si from all parts of Hamgyong-bukto; Officials from the Hamgyong-bukto Fishing Management Bureau were dispatched to the office to perform the above duties.

136. Fishing Boat Quaywall: A rock and cement construction, 300 meters long, 250 meters wide and 2 meters high above the water, originally built during the Japanese occupation, providing facilities for call of all sorts of motor boats and unloading of myongt'ae caught at sea to be transported to the various places in Hamgyong-bukto by trucks and ox-carts.
137. Warship Quaywall: A rock and cement construction, 300 meters long, 10 meters wide and 3 meters high above the water, built during the Japanese occupation, and since the Liberation, it was used by the warships of the ROK Navy; During the Korean War, it suffered no loss.
138. Probable residences of Naval Officers, NKPA: One story wooden structure of white lime coated walls with red tiles, 8 meters long, 4 meters wide, and 3 meters high, built following the Armistice; Number of buildings unknown, as they were behind a hill and were not visible in full view.
139. Probable Navy Buildings, NKPA: Two buildings each 15 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, built simultaneously with the residences, mentioned above.
140. Unknown Building: One story wooden structure with black tile roof, 6 meters long, 4 meters wide and 4 meters high, built following the Armistice. But Source was unable to tell the use of this building.
141. Radar: A spring-bed type radar, 15 meters high, newly installed immediately following the Armistice of 1953, continuously revolving at 180 degrees. A detailed explanation will be given in a separate report later.
142. Unknown Building: Same type building as the one in No, 140 above.
143. Radar: Same type building as the one in No. 141, but it did not seem to revolve.
144. Probable Navy Barracks: Two buildings of one story wooden structure with zinc roof, built following the Armistice of 1953. As it shown in the sketch, the one on the left was 25 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, and the one on the right 10 meters long, 4 meters wide and 4 meters high.
145. Recreation Ground: It was called as the observation pavilion, 4 meters high and 2.5 meters in circumference with a conical roof without walls, built following the Liberation, partly destroyed during the Korean War, and restored after the Armistice of 1953.

CONFIDENTIAL

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146. Liberation Tower: A pure marble structure, 10 meters high, built following the Liberation, in a pyramid on a base of 3 meters square.
147. Manghyangjong Open-air Theater: A round open-air theater, with a central stage, 10 meters long, 6 meters wide and 5 meters high; Building was commenced during the Japanese occupation, and was completed up the outbreak of the Korean War; The theater was 50 meters in circumference with a lawn stand, accommodation approximately 1,000 spectators.
148. Kimch'aek-si National Conservatory: One story wooden structure with glass roof, 15 meters long, 6 meters wide and 2.5 meters high, built following the Armistice; Around the conservatory was a small garden, 10 meters square, where flowers and plants were grown.
149. Kimch'aek-si Meteorological Observatory: Two one-story red brick structure, each 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, newly built over the ruins of its old buildings originally constructed during the Japanese occupation and completely destroyed during the Korean War.
150. National Bean Paste & Sauce Factory: Two buildings, erected between the Armistice of 1953 and August 1957. As is shown in the sketch, the one on right was a two story red brick structure, 20 meters long, 8 meters wide and 7 meters high, and the one on the left was an one story wooden structure, 20 meters long, 10 meters wide and 5 meters high, producing bean paste and sauce by chemical processes to satisfy the consumption in the city; The factory sent its products to the national and consumers' cooperative stores in a wholesale deal but did not sell them to individuals in retail transactions. It was staffed by approximately 40 employees.
151. Office of the Ship Factory: Two story wooden structure with cement-coated walls, 10 meters long, 6 meters wide and 7 meters high, formerly a private enterprise and was nationalized following the Liberation, and used for the present purpose since the Armistice of 1953.
152. Soldiers' Barracks, NKPA: Two buildings of cement block structure in one and two stories, originally built prior to the Liberation, partly destroyed by bombing during the Korean War, and restored following the Armistice of 1953. As it is shown in the sketch, the one on the right was 10 meters long, 7 meters wide and 8 meters high. and the one on the left was 8 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high; [redacted] about one battalion strength was stationed here to guard the port facilities.
153. Railroad Residences: Approximately 40 one story red brick buildings, each 12 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high, newly built between 1953 and 1956.
154. Railroad Apartment: Two buildings of two story red brick structure with red tile roof, each 30 meters long, 6 meters wide and 7 meters high, under construction as of September 1957.

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

155. Railroad Hospital: Four buildings of one story red brick structures, originally constructed between the Liberation and the outbreak of the Korean War. The original buildings which had been erected before the Liberation was partly destroyed by bombing during the Korean War, and was restored following the Armistice of 1953. As it is shown in the sketch, the one on the upper left was 15 meters long, 4 meters wide and 4 meters high; the one on the upper right 15 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high; the one in the center a quadrangular building, 25 meters long, 25 meters wide and 4 meters high, the width of the building being 5 meter square; and the one on the lower ground was 10 meters long 4 meters wide and 4 meters high.
156. Railroad Residences: Approximately 50 buildings of one story red brick structure with reddish black tile roof, each 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 4 meters high, newly built between 1955-1957.
157. Sŏngnam-dong Internal Affairs Sub-Station: One story wooden structure with black tile roof, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 3.5 meters high, newly built following the Armistice of 1953.
158. Sŏngnam Consumers' Cooperative Store: Two story wooden structure with cement walls, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide and 6 meters high, formerly a private store prior to the Liberation.
159. Office of the Kimch'aek-si Fishing Station: One story cement block structure, 25 meters long, 10 meters wide and 6 meters high, rebuilt on the ruins of its pre-Liberation building, destroyed by bombing during the Korean War.
160. Kimch'aek-si Fishing Cooperative: One story wooden structure, 8 meters long, 4 meters wide and 3 meters high, built following the Armistice of 1953.
161. Unloading Ground of Fishing Station: Two buildings of wooden structure with zinc roof and cement concrete floor without walls, each 20 meters long, 8 meters wide and 4 meters high, newly built following the Armistice of 1953, unloading fish caught at sea.
162. Breakwater: A rock and cement structure, 200 meters long, 7 meters wide and 2 meters high above water, built prior to the Liberation and suffered no damage during the Korean War.
163. Lighthouse: A 7 meter high lighthouse, built during the Japanese occupation, used as such up to date, blinking a red light at nights.
164. Salted Fish Tank of the Fishing Station: An underground tank of cement concrete structure, 20 meters long, 10 meters wide and 4 meters high, preserving fish in salt and stored up therein, when transportation was not possible or requested to do so.
165. The 8th Middle School: Five or six buildings of one story wooden structure,

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each 20 meters long, 5 meters wide and 3 meters high, rebuilt over the ruins of the original buildings erected as a primary school in red brick under the Japanese regime, completely destroyed by bombing during the Korean War; In September 1957, it was used as the 8th Middle School, accommodating about 300 students.

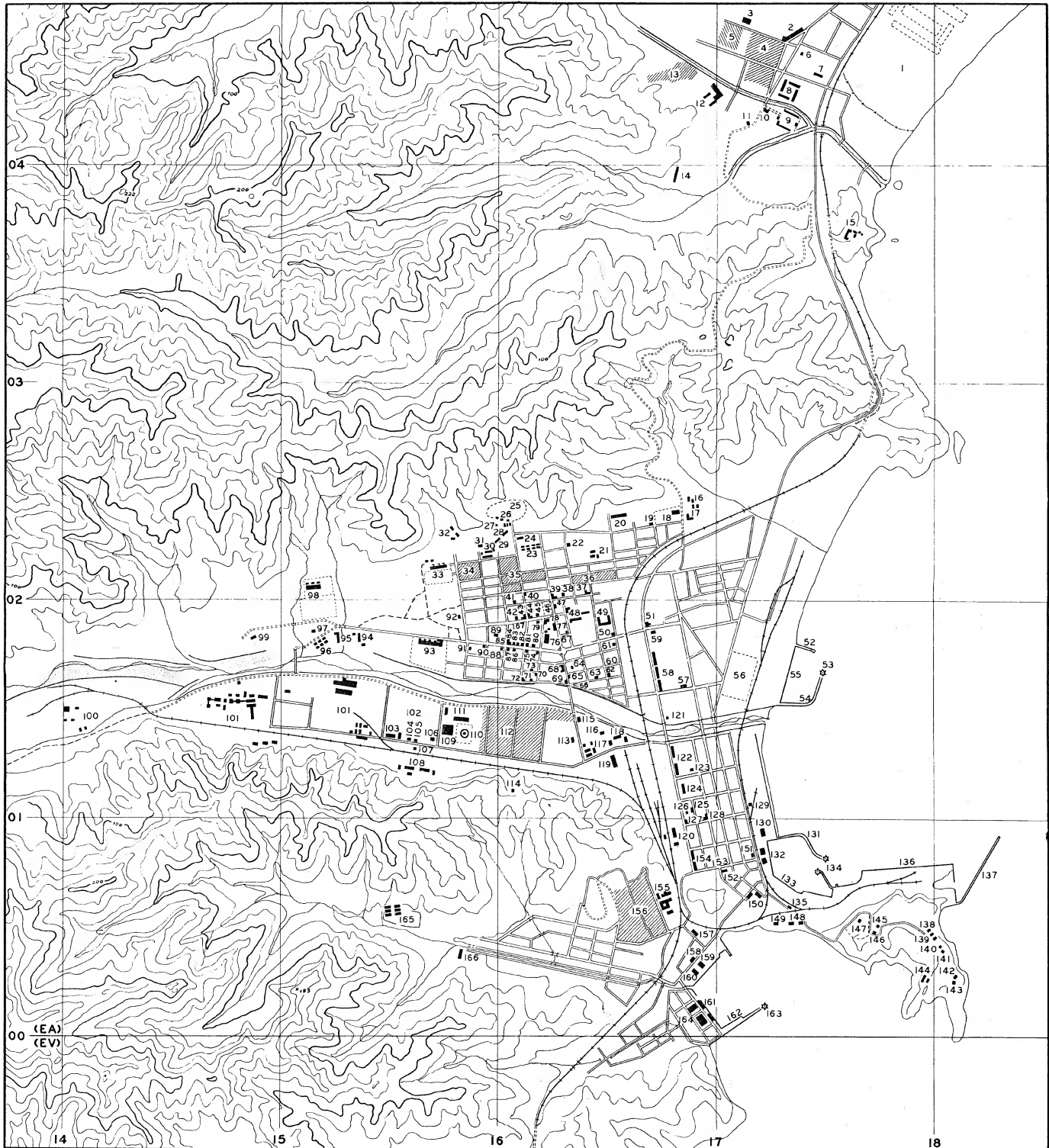
166. Branch of the 8th Middle School: A cement block structure, 25 meters long, 6 meters wide and 4 meters high, built under the Japanese regime, and did not suffer loss during the Korean War; It was begun to be used at the same time with the main building of the 8th Middle School in No. 165 above for the same purpose.

50X1-HUM

167. Yonho-dong Park: A public garden, 60 meters long and 50 meters wide, laid out during the Japanese occupation, and was slightly damaged during the Korean War, but was completely repaired following the Armistice of 1953, providing a jet of water, a swing, a parallel iron bar, and a model glider plane.

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50X1-HUM